EUROPE'S CENTRAL FIGURE. WHAT PRINCE BISMARCK SAID AND WHAT HE LEFT UNSAID.

BULGARIA, THE CRUCIAL POINT, LEFT UNTOUCHED -FRANCE TREATED WITH CONTEMPT AND BUS-SIA LECTURED ON PUBLIC MANNERS-GER-MANY UNITED AS ONE MAN IN SUPPORT OF HER PEERLESS LEADER-FEAT-URES OF A GREAT EVENT IN HISTORY.

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNG. LONDON, Feb. 7 .- "Eminently reassuring," "Thoroughly pacific": such are the phrases in which a portion of the English press denote their appreciation of Prince Bismarck's speech. All more thoughtful journals, however, are asmuch impressed by his reserve on essential points as by his outspokenness on others. Bulgaria is the spot wh re the European ice is thinnest. Prince Bismarck clearly considers it too thin to bear his weight. He has said what he thinks is likely to happen in every quarter of the Continent where danger of hostilities is most remote. He hardly refers to Bulgaria, where the peace of Europe is hourly threatened. Russia is little likely to attack Austria in Galicia. She may at any moment turn the heads of her columns toward the Balkans. All depends on the caprice of one irritable man, whose temper is already serely tried.

The Chancellor refers to the coming crisis on the Eastern question, which he hopes may be postponed for twenty years. Does he believe that Russia will leave Bulgaria alone for twenty years? If Austria makes common cause with Bulgaria, will Austrian resistance to Russian aggression in the Balkans be deemed so far defensive as to bring the treaty provisions into force, and will the sole object that urged France to seek a Russian Germany take the field? These and many other alliance. questions are asked here by students of Prince Bismarck's sentences.

Opinion among men generally best informed is that a secret understanding with reference to Bulgaria exists, certainly between Austria and Germany, and perhaps between Austria and Russia. I believe in the former, not in the latter. No man has yet suggested how Russian pretensions can be reconciled with Austrian interests. Prince Bismarck, who might have told us everything, has on this burning question taken refuge in silence. This it is which makes his speech enigmatical. Nothing could be more plausible, nothing more frank, than what the Chancellor says on other vital questions. He soothes Russian susceptibilities by repeated professions of faith in the good faith of Emperor Alexander. He justifies even that menacing movement of Russian troops toward her western frontier. He clearly thinks her within her right in taking a position to make her wishes felt at the outset of the next Eastern crisis. He does not believe that Russia means to strack Germany. He still maintains that Germany's interest in the Eastern question is secondary, but omits to explain in what contangencies it might become primary. He has a polite word for the new French President, though in what he says of France contemptations dislike pierces through his diplomatic civility of phrase. He tries to make it clear that the publication of the Treaty best Saturday cannot be deemed an ultimatum to Russia, because the Treaty had long before been made known to Russia. Yes; but to proclaim it to the world is to summon Russia to keep the peace, and to call the world to witness breaks it she breaks it wantonly. Again and again he dwells on Germany's desire for friendship with Russia. It was Russia who, in spite of all his efforts, forced him to elect between herself and Austria and to bind together the two great central Empires for better or for worse. But he is none the less still eager to live in amity with the Czar, with whom he has no real cause of quarrel. But he warns her that amiable as may be her feelings she forces Germany to put every available man on guard against her. Possibly the Russians may think this speech is in the nature of a lecture on good behavior. If it be it is a much needed one. No impartial observer

The speech abounds in characteristic passages. Never has Prince Bismarck been more vigorous, more impressive, more picturesque, and seldem so Never was his disdain of the common arts of diplomacy so marked. It would be diffiand Russia, as Prince Bismarck does, that he means to be able to put a million soldiers on the Contier of each with a third million in reserve. He scoffs at the press as only so much printers' Ink-he, who both uses and studies the European press as no statesman ever did. He tells France that her hatred is nothing, that nations do not go to war from hatred. If the did, she, who hates all her neighbors, would be at war with all. He tells Russia that her hatred has been artificially fomented, and he hopes it will disappear and good will to Germany revive. " But if not, we do not run after anybody." Germany, he is convinced, is stronger than any single Power. But his task is to strengthen her strength. He will undertake no war which is not a people's war. All Germany must approve it. That is the genuine homage of the most autocratic statesman of his time to democracy. " As f r others, he who breaks peace will arrive at the conviction that the warlike and exultant love of the Fatherland is the common possession of the entire German Nation, and that he who attacks the German Nation will find it armed to a man and every man having in his heart the firm belief 'God with us!' "

of the herizon save from Russia.

last sentence will help as much as anything to keep the peace of Europe. Europe knows how profoundly true it is. If anyhody doubted it, he had his answer yesterday in those wonderful scenes inside and outside the Reichstag. The bill which burdens Germany with the cost in blood and gold of 700,000 more soldiers passed without one dissenting voice. The leader of each party and each group supported it. No amendment was offered, no hint of hestility heard. Even the Socialists sat silent. More wonderful still was Prince Bismarck's reception in the street. He walked home on foot, all Berlin around him cheering and flinging caps in air. Not many more than twenty years have passed since the Prussian Parliament threw out every bill in which Prince Bismarck asked for men or money, or since the mob of Berlin would have torn him limb from limb. But he did not in those days trust himself to the tender mercies of his present admirers, and he has survived to be the central figure of Christendom.

FRENCH AND RUSSIAN COMMENT. NO SUCH CONFIDENCE IN BISMARCK AS BISMARCK

REPOSES IN THE CEAR. PARIS. Feb. 7 .- The Temps says it does not doubt the smeerity of Prince Bismarck's endeavors to maintain peace, because peace signifies the continnauce of the territorial status quo of Europe. And what, it asks. can Germany desire more? Tomps declines to advert to the "superficial judgments' that the Chancellor pronounced with regard to France. They are, it savs, unworthy of a great politician. It continues: "The foremost oblect of Prince Bismarck seemed to be to make Europe aware of the immensity of the military resources that Germany places at the service of her policy of status quo. The dissolution of the three emperors' ailiance totally disconcerted Bismarck's diplomacy. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that he felt the used of reassuring those who were

on the verge of losing faith in him." Eeveral papers say that Prince Bismarck's speech is more peaceful in appearance than in reality, and contrast his words with his acts, including the Military Loan bill and the increase of the army. Statesmen express the belief that Germany sin-serely desires peace equally with France, but they

ask whether Prince Bismarck really serves the cause of peace in proclaiming Germany's military hegemony in terms which wound the amour propre of other nations and justify Russia's armament.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 7.-General Vannovski, the Minister of War, is holding frequent conferences with the Czar, who is attended by his Chief of Staff, General Obrutcheff, regarding the position on the frontier. Trustworthy reports state that the utmost confusion prevails in the transport and commissariat services.

It is the accepted belief in official circles that the

Government will make no change in the military measures already determined upon.

The Moscow Gazette, discussing the Austro-German treaty, says: "Henceforth it will be impossible for Russa to confide in allies whose hostility toward her has been proved. An alliance between Russa, England and France must be effected to counterbalance this 'peace league."

SENOR CASTELAR SCENTS THE CONFLICT. THE AGED STATESMAN THINKS BISMARCK'S SPEECH

AN INDICATION OF WAR. Madrid, Feb. 7 .- Senor Castelar created a sensation in Congress to-day by declaring that when the monarchy implants democratic reforms all republicans must serve it. In reviewing the European situation he censured the policy of a constant increase of armaments and the policy of conquest and drew a comparison between military and industrial nations. He referred eloquently to the benefits to be derived from a general disarmament. Señor Castelar said he considered Prince Bismarck's speech an indication of an approaching struggle between the Germans and the Slavs. He believed the hostility between Russia and Germany to be permanent, and that war sooner or later was inevitable. The animosity between France and Germany, he said, was only transitory and would cease when the latter restored Alsace-Lorraine to France. The restoration of these provinces was

THE MILITARY LOAN BLL APPROVED. Berlinn, Feb. 7.-The committee of the Reichstag has approved the Military Loan bill without

IRELAND AND THE VATICAN. THE POPE NOT OPPOSED TO THE LEGITIMATE AS-

PIRATIONS OF THE IRISH. DUBLIN. Feb. 7 .- Archbishof MacEvilly, at the open ing of the annual retreat in the Tuam Cathedral to-day, that the Fope is opposed to the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people. Never, he said, had a feuler calumny been invented. Not in Iroland nor in the world was there a heart that beat with more friendship for the Irish than did Pope Leo's. The high position of His Holmes imposed reserve, but he had never turned against Iroland.

ADAM IN A SKIRMISH WITH RASALULA'S MEN. Rome, Feb. 7.-Advices from Massowah say that Chief Adam, who went to protect the retreat of the Acher, Ghedamtega and Teroa tribes, has had a skirmish with Rasalula's soldiers, killing six of them and capturing one man and several rifles, of which three were similar to those used by the Italian troops.

The Ailet chiefs have come into the Italian camp and submitted. General San Marzano, commander of the Italian forces, promis d to defend their territory against the King of Abyssinia.

CHEERS FOR BOULANGER AND RUSSIA Paris, Feb. 7.—General Boulanger attended the Chalelet Theatre last night. He was greeted with

Bukharest, Feb. 7.-The elections for members of the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies have resulted in the

THE ENGLISH TURF SCANDAL

London, Feb. 7.-The Jockey Club has directed Sir George Chetwynd to bring a suit for libel against Lord Durham, on account of the charges the latter made touching the riding of Sir George's horses in various races. After the suit has been concluded, the club will refer the matter to arbitration.

COURTESY TO AMERICAN FISHERMEN.

Ottawa, Feb. 7 .- Mr. Phelan, American Consul at Halifax, telegraphed the Minister of Customs yesterday, informing him that the United States fishing vessels which are undergoing repairs at Hallfax are short order to enable the vessels to complete their voyage. Although they are not entitled to this privilege under the Convention of 1818, the Minister of Customs at once telegraphed the collector to allow the two vessels now in Halifax to secure the necessary supplies.

RAISING THE CANADIAN PACIFIC BLOCKADE. OTTAWA, Feb. 7 (Special). - The transcontinental bleckade on the Canadian Pacific was terminated to-day cuit to carry frankness further than to tell France | by the arrival of the first through mails for ten days. The attempt to make it appear that there has been no blockade is thus disproved. It is new admitted that a one place alone in the Rockies the snow slides held dian Northwest is practically paralyzed, and the blockade of wheat has proved almost disastrous in many parts

ROLDLY GRAPPLING WITH A BURGLAR.

A DRESSMAKER MAKES A FIGHT AGAINST A THIFF

AND SAVES HER GOODS.

Mrs. Lena Heinrich lives in a neatly furnished flat at No. 252 Elizabeth-st., within a stone's throw of Police Headquarters. She is a widow and supports herself and her little family by dressmaking. rear part of Mrs. Heinrich's apartment faces one of the cheap Bowery lodging houses, and the ill looking fellows who live there have often sat for hours watching her. Mrs. Heinrich spent most of the morning yes terday in the front part of the house, where she had several women at work assisting her. Lying upon the table in the back room were seven valuable dresses

in dill view of the inmates of the lodging house. Early in the afternoon a little girl who was playing in the hall noticed a strange man working at the keyhole of Mrs. Heinrich's rear room and a little while Perhaps, after all, the ceho of that eloquent to Mrs. Heinrich and told her. The dressmaker hurried through her apartment and nearly lost her breath when she came upon a big, surly-looking ruffian, who was smoking a cigarette and calmly tying up the seven dresses. Several bureau drawers had been emptied and a trunk had been broken open. She asked the man what he was doing. He replied coolly that it was none of her business and told her to go to an exceedingly warm country. She started, instead, for

the door to call for help. The thief sprang toward her and told her that he would kill her if she made a sound. She screamed faintly and the burglar seized her by the threat and struck her several times in the face. Realizing that she had to fight for her life, she scratched and kicked the fenow, broke his hold upon her throat and in the struggie they both left to the floor. The thiel got up and Mrs. Heinrich ching to him and was dragged into e hairway. Here she regained her feet, e thief, who had become desperate, d to throw her over the railing. She held on to clothing in the hope that help would come before could get away. Finally the burgiar got a good p on her throat and held it until she became partry

grip on her threat and held it until she became party unconscious.

He then jumped down the stairs and ran into the street, just as several men who had heard the woman's screams came running into the house. The burglar told them that there was a crazy woman on the first floor and that he was going for a dector. He disappeared around the corner on a hard run. Mrs. Heinrich was found to be badly injured and carried to her rooms. She was able last evening, however, to tell her story to Inspector Byrnes, at Police Headquarters. Mrs. Heinrich was able to give a good description of the thief and said that she had seen his face at the lodging house window. Two detectives were sent by the Inspector to look after him.

AN OIL WELL IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Feb. 7 - While boring an artesian well at Grones Brothers' brewery, on Clark-st. and Twentysecond st., a few days ago, an oily substance was noticed on the water that was met at a depth of 700 feet. The boring was continued, and at a depth of 1,100 feet, the oil was found in considerable quantities. Tests proved it to be crude petroleum. A pump has been at work for several days, and though an imperfect experiment, brings up about two barrels of oil a day, mixed with large quantities of water. A strong oder of gas accompanies the stream, and at times a heavy pressure is gained.

HANGED HIMSELF IN HIS CELL

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 7.-Joseph Voorhes, alias Lewis Covert, a convict in the State Prison in this hanged himself in a cell last night with a towel. The young man was sentenced from Somerse County about two years ago to a term of two years and a half for criminal assault.

STILL SLASHING FREIGHT RATES. DEMORALIZING THE EXPORT-BUSINESS.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DRIVE CHICAGO FURNI TURE MAKERS FROM EASTERN MARKETS. CHICAGO, Feb. 7.-The first slash was made today into the Des Moines freight rates, which were reduced early by the Rock Island to first-class, 25 cents; second, 20; third, 15; fourth, 121-2; fifth, 10, and Class A, 8. This is a reduction of 60 per cent from the established rates and 8 per cent below Monday's cut rates. The drive was made against the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City road. The Des Moines rates are too low for the Burlington, which announces that it is out of

Des Moines business.

The Rock Island and the Milwaukee and St. Paul mode the latest cuts the basis of through rates to all junction points on the Union Pacific in rates to all junction points on the Union Pacific in Nebraska much against the will of the latter road, which was anxious to preserve its local rates, but by virtue of the old tripartite agreement, which is yet in force, it was compelled to yield and participate. This carries the cut rates all over Nebraska. Lumber rates were evened up to ten cents a hundred to all Missouri River points, and it was rumored that some lines were contracting as low as five cents, but this was denied. The fight got too hot for the St. Louis and Kanras City roads, and they agreed to make no reductions below the rates put in effect Monday morning. A slight reduction of one cent a hundred was made in corn rates from Council Bluffs, but this was caused by class reductions, and none of the lines is cutting the cold grain rates. The air was full of rumors

rates from Council Bluffs, but this was caused by class reductions, and none of the lines is entting the old grain rates. The air was full of rumors of other reductions, but the above were all that were authoritatively made.

The East-bound lines are demoralizing export rates, it costing no more, and in some instances less, to ship grain and provisions from this city to Liverpool and other European ports than to New-York. The presidents and general managers have become seriously alarmed for fear the trouble will grow, and a conference will be held on Friday at New-York to reach some agreement whereby rates may be restored.

day at New York to reach some agreement where by rates may be restored.

Representatives of the Chicago East-bound lines to-day agreed to advance rates on dressed beef, Chicago to Boston, from 67 to 70 cents a hundred. The Chicago and Grand Trunk is to be permitted to continue to charge 60 cents to Boston by way of the Montreal route. The dressed-beef shippers have combined to give the Chicago and Grand Trunk no dressed beef until it breaks away from the association. The railroads make the 10 cents difference in its favor in order to tempt Swift & Co, to give their business again to the Chicago o to give their business again to the Chicago and Grand Trunk.

Co. to give their business again to the Chesgo and Grand Trunk.

Freight rates east on all classes of furniture were advanced from 30 to 50 per gent on February 1 by a combination of the railroad companies. Thity or forty furniture manufacturers met at the Sherman House this afternoon to oppose the advances and organized the Chicago Furniture Manufacturers' Association. John E. Schoen was elected president, and James H. Taylor scerefary. A committee was appointed to prepare a petition to the railroad companies, and prepare resolutions concerning the increased rates. The committees will report at a meeting to be held the latter part of the week. President Schoen stated the situation thus: nation thus:

"The new rates are practically prohibitory and apply to all classes of furniture. There is a general advance of 50 per cent. For instance, on parlor frames we used to pay \$1 50 per hundred pounds. The companies have lowered the first-

parlor frames we used to pay \$1.50 per hundred, pounds. The companies have lowered the first-class rate 4 cents and rake us pay \$2.13 per hundred, 63 cents more. We sent our agent down East last month to sell frames. He has usually sold 3.000 or 4,000. This trip he didn't sell more than 500."

Mr. Deimel, of R. Deimel & Brothers, said to a reporter: "The fact of the case is that the interests of the railread companies lie East. The Eastern manufacturers being unable to compete with us have simply influenced the railreads to put up the freights against us. We haven't any recourse to the Interstate Commerce Commission because there is no discrimination. If there were any shipments of furniture West the charges would be the same, but there are not. If the rates are not lowered we cannot compete with the East."

The general opinion at to-day's meeting was that unless the rates are reduced Chicago manufacturers will be entirely driven out of the Eastern market.

market.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul's special tariff on grain, flour and milistuffs in carloads from interior points to Eastern or scaboard towes, is published to-day. Following are the proportions allowed east of Chicago: Buffalo and common points, 15 cents per 100 pounds; Rochester and common points, 18 1-2 cents; Albany, 24 cents; New-York, 25 cents; Boston, 20 cents; Philadelphia, 23 cents; Baltimore, 22 cents; Montreal, 25 cents, If forwarded by lake and rail from Milwaukee, the usual differential of 2 cents per 100 pounds less than the rates mentioned will apply.

THE SOUTH PENN TROUBLES SETTLED.

INTERESTS AND THE ROAD TO BE FINISHED. Pittsburg, Feb. 7.—"The Chronicle-Telegraph" says: "It has been learned from official sources that all the troubles and internal dissensions in the South Pennsylvania Railroad have been settled, and Saturparties in interest. The proposition upon which the road will be completed originated with Andrew Carnegie, and has been agreed to by the Vanderbilts and Messrs. Hostetter and Bagaley, of this city. These three parties represent \$10,000,000 of the capital stock. The stockholders controlling the other half stock. The stockholders controlling the other half million of the stock have agreed to the plan, which consists of an immediate cash subscription of 20 per cent. This will realize \$3,000,000, making \$10,000,000 spent on the road thus far. Aso soon as this is expended, \$30,000,000 of thirty years' 6 per cent gold bonds will be issued, the money from which will complete the road and put it in good running shape. The Vanderbills have agreed to take \$3,000,000 of the new bonds, and Hostotter, Ragaley and Carnegle \$600,000 each. All suits will be withdrawn, except those of the Pensylvania Railroad Company, and the work of completing the road will be pushed at once."

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Boston, Feb. 7.-The annual meeting of the Wes End Street Railroad Company, which controls the entire horse-car system in and around Boston, was held to-day. It was voted that the capital stock be increased to \$150,000, to cover the recent purchase of a suburban street railroad. The following directors were elected: H. M. Whitney, I. T. Burr, A. P. Potter, G. T. W. Bratman, Jonas H. French, Ezra H. Baller, Henry D. Hyde, E. F. Longstreet, E. N. Richards, D. N. Jordan, Samuel Little, William B. Bacon, Joseph F. Day, jr., Charles E. Raymond and Nelson Bartlett.

Toledo, Feb. 7 .- At the annual meeting of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad stockholders here to-day, the old Board of Directors was re-elected as follows: George J. Forrest, George W. Davis, Melville E. Day, D. E. Garrison, S. C. Reynolds, M. D. Woodford and J. J. Warwick. The Board will meet to organize in New-York on February 9.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7 (Special).—The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Caal Company was held to-day at the office of the company, Walnut, above Third-st. The annual report shows the total above Third-st. The annual report shows the total receipts for the year to have been \$435,425.65, and the total expenses, \$175,000.60, an Increase in the balance of \$37,689.16 over the net earnings for 1886. In 1887 the number of passengers carried was 95,018; tons of freight moved in 1887, 1,100,528 tons, the whole tonnage being 208,320 tons more than in 1886. These officers were elected: President, B. Andrews Knight; directors, Rathmell Wilson, John Devereux, J. V. Williamson, James Long, James Whitaker, Thomas R. Pattion, Jacob Naylor, Spencer M. Janney, William J. Barr, M. E. McDowell, William Cochran and John B. Wattson.

Chicago, Feb. 7 (Special)—In reviewing the rail-

Chicago, Feb. 7 (Special).-In reviewing the railway situation in the West, "The Times" says: paratively low freight rates now prevail in all the territory west of Chicago up to the Missouri River and from St. Paul on the north to Kansas City on the south. Beginning on December 20 there have been reductions up to the present time of nearly 60 per cent below the rates then in force, and it is prob-able that the bottom has not yet been reached."

WILMINGTON, Feb. 7 (Special).—The Harian & Hollings worth Company this morning launched a powerful tur for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to be used in New-York harbor. This is the second of the kind built here for that company. Its compound engines have cylinders 18 and 34 inches in diameter with a 2d-inch

DELAWARE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. DOVER, Del., Feb. 7 (Special).—The Agricultural Society of Delaware held its annual session here today and re-elected J. Frank Denny, president and D. P. Barnard, Jr., secretary. The State Board of Agriculture also met. M. Hayes, corresponding secretary, in his report, advised the calling of a public meeting of farmers and fruit-growers to discuss the agricultural interests of Delaware.

KILLED HIS BROTHER WITH A PITCHFORK. PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Feb. 7 (Special).-Calvin Turner the fifteen-year-old slayer of his brother who was three A PROSPECTIVE BRIDE BURNED TO DEATH.

EX-MAYOR MEANS ARRESTED.

A VICTIM OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK.

CHARGED WITH MISAPPROPRIATING FUNDS OF THE BANK OF WHICH HE IS PRESIDENT-RE-LEASED UNDER \$20,000 BAIL-E. L. HARPER'S COMMENTS. CINCINNATI, Feb. 7 .- Another sensational feature

has been added to the Metropolitan Bank suspension. It is the arrest of Willam Means, the president of the bank. The warrant was issued this morning, but was not served in the usual manner out of regard for Mr. Means. District-Attorney Burnett informed him after 12 o'clock of the issuance of the writ, and arranged for Mr. Means to go voluntarily with his bondsmen to the Commissioner's office at 2 o'clock. With the Fidelity cases fresh in mind, and with the proof they gave of the relentless power of the Government where there has been a plain transgression of the law, this arrest caused a decided sensation. Mr. Means has had a leading position among business men for a number of years; has been reputed quite wealthy; served a term as Mayer, when he was elected, not by a party vote, but by a combination whis support was a compliment to their candidate. President Means appeared this afternoon at the office of United States Commissioner Dorger with Henry Hanna, May Fechheimer, Patrick E. Roach and C. M. Holloway as sureties, and gave bond for his appearance in the sum of \$20,000. The charge against him in the warrant is the misappropriation of upwards of \$200,000 of the funds of the bank. Means to go voluntarily with his bondsmen to the of upwards of \$200,000 of the funds of the bank. VIOLATIONS OF THE BANKING LAWS.

There is a fairly well authenticated statement that the examination of the bank's books and papers show a gross violation of the banking law in loans to officers and others connected with the bank largely in excess of the limit allowed by the law to anyone. It is possible that this wrong-doing may have been carried to such an extent as to imperil the bank's solveney. At this time it is not thought that other arrests will be made, but of this no one can speak with certainty because there has not been time for a thorough exami-nation of the bank's affairs.

The silence of the tomp prevailed at the Met-

there has not been time for a thorough examination of the bank's affairs.

The silence of the tomb prevailed at the Metropolitan Bank this morning. It is located in a new brown stone structure called the United Banks Building and occupies the western half at the southeast corner of Third and Walnut sts. A wide vestibule is used jointly by it, and by its neighbor in the eastern half of the building, the Citizens National Bank. This vestibule, of course, was onened this morning but the door leading from it into the Metropolitan Bank was closed and placarded with the announcement that the bank is in the hands of the Controller of the Currency acting through Mr. Sanders, the United States National Bank examiner. A few clerks could be seen through the glass in the door, and a single watchman lounged at the door of the sumptucus roem of the president. Small groups of people entered the vestibule and looked for a moment on the vacated quarters of the great bank. of people entered the vestibule and looked for a moment on the vacated quarters of the great bank. All connected with the bank say this would not have happened if the Government had not caused the arrest of the ex-vice president. It is true that that arrest moved the other banks to withdraw their offers of assistance, but it may be that the Government acted merefully in diverting their money from the Metropolitan for the charge made in the warrant for Mr. DeCamn's arrest does not necessarily cover all that may be in possession of In the warrant for Mr. DeCamo's arrest does not necessarily cover all that may be in possession of the Government. More serious charges than certifying to a false statement of the bank may be brought to the notice of the grand jury, which will begin its session in a day or two.

Mr. DeCamp had no difficulty in procuring bondsmen on his bond, which was placed at \$20.000, and he was not kept in custody, except while the bond was being prepared.

Michael Ryan, one of the directors of the Metropolitan Bank, attributes the failure to the weakening influence of the increase of the capital. He said that of the \$500,000 increase offered, only \$200,000 was sold, and the remainder was used as collateral for loans, thus becoming a debt of the bank. Moreover, as the stock was offered too freely for sale, the directors thought it best to keep up its market value by buying it and here again in time was a source of embarrassment. An evening paper publishes an interview with E. L. Harper, in which he says he knew last summer that the bank's stock was being used as collateral on loans for the purpose of speculation in real estate. He added that a bank examiner who knew how to examine could have discovered that then. In his opinion, nine-tenths of the bankers of the country could be put in prison to-day for technical violation of the law, as he had been.

The United States Grand Jury has been dismissed for a week, to enable the District-Attorney to prepare the Metropolitan case.

The Indictment against W. H. Chatfield, late a director in the Fidelity Bank, was nolled to-day. ing influence of the increase of the capital. He

director in the Fidelity Bank, was nolled to-day. It was the same as that against Mr. Pogue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- The Controller of the Currency is now considering the question of appointing a receiver to wind up the affairs of the Metropolitan National Bank of Cincinnati. Several names have already been suggested to him in that direction, and an appointment will probably be made in a few days. Examiner Saunders is in charge of the bank.

At the United States National Bank, the New-York correspondent of the wrecked bank, it was said that indebtedness to the New-York bank was small and fully protected. President Logan C. Murray showed a letter which he had sent to the Nations showed a letter which he had sent to the National bank examiner at Cincinnati. It stated the indebtedness at a little over \$9,000, while the collateral security was over \$35,000. Mr. Murray said that the security was commercial paper in small amounts, and that there was no possibility that his bank would lose anything by the failure. The Cincinnati bank had not kept a large account, but it had not recently asked for accommodation and nothing in the relations of the two banks indicated that it was in serious difficulty.

PROHIBITION THAT DOESN'T PROHIBIT. PROVIDENCE, Feb. 7 .- Chief of State Police E. F. Jurtis, in his first annual report to the Legislature, makes a poorer showing for the working of prohibition than during the first year of the trial of the law. report complains that no prosecuting law officer can called upon to try cases in the lower courts, and recommends that such an officer be appointed to assume in the district court a similar duty to that of the Attorney-General in the higher courts.

There are now 328 appealed liquor cases and 338 Legislation is recommended requiring a defendant to take all exceptions at one time for errors alieged to have been committed up to the time of excepting, and empowering the court to proceed to sentence, notwithstanding exceptions have been taken, when, in the opinion of the court, the same are manifestly immaterial, frivolous or intended for delay, as is done in Massachusetts. dictments on the Court of Common Pleas docket.

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF A COLLEGE. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7 (Special).-At the monthly meeting of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania this afternoon, these additions were made to the faculty of philosophy: Professors Jayne, Ryder biology; Professor Wilson in botany; Professor McMaster, instructor in American history Professor Sadeler, instructor of organic chemistry; Professo O. Seldenstiker, in Germanic philology, and Dr. F. Thorpp, Thompson lecturer on American his-Subscriptions of \$130,000 to the Library Building Fund were reported, and \$300,000 asked for the Endowment Fund. The committee reported that sufficient funds had been received to proceed with the crection of the Library Building. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell presented to the trustees valuable original manuscripts bearing on the early history of the university.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7 (Special).—The officers, their families and the crew of the English ship Standard, that came into this port a few days ago, have been using for drinking and culinary purposes sewage poison diluted by something less than 70 per cent of river water. Captain Percy intended sailing for San Fran-The water barrels were all filled several days ago from the river near the mouth of a sewer, water was freely used, and to day the capitain several of the crew were taken violently ill with ting pains and vomiting. Health Officer Patte to be emptied. The crew of the schooner Viola pard are also ill from the same cause. cisco.

SUIT OF A DISAPPOINTED OFFICE-SEEKER. HARTFORD, Feb. 7.-The suit of James L. Arnott, of Thompsonville, Conn., against "The Bridgeport Daily Standard" to recover \$20,000 for libel began today in the Superior Court. Mr. Arnott's name was sent in by Mr. Cleveland as postmaster at Thompson ville and afterward recalled by him. Arnott alleges that "The Standard" spoke editorially of him as "a thief, a jail-bird and a sneak." The defence claims that they only called Arnott "a sneak."

WANTED TO BE A GOULD OR A VANDERBILT. PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 7 (Special).-Alexander Bunn, formerly part own r in the Chestnut Street Theatre and in Forepangh's Museum, and a prominent hotel proprie CHARLESTON, Feb. 7 (Special) .- At St. George's, about tor, was declared to be insane to-day and was taken fifty miles from here, on Saturday, Anna Utsey, age sixteen, who was to have been married next week, was burned to death. She was engaged in ironing wart of her bridal dress when it caught fire. to Kirkbride's Asylum. His constant talk was that

and asserted to all his friends that he was worth millions. He is a brother of William M. Bunn, pro-prietor of "The Sunday Transcript," and is a respected citizen.

HIGH LICENSE AND LOCAL OPTION. TEMPERANCE MEASURES CONSOLIDATED. FIERY DEBATE ON THE BILLS IN THE NEW-JERSEY

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 7.—The Republicans held a join caucus in the Assembly Chamber at noon to-day, and for two hours flery debate on the temperance measures held attention The proceedings were secret, but enough has leaked out to arouse State discussion and cause the live liest alarm among the brewers. It was resolved by the caucus, it appears, to adopt both the local option and the high license bills. They will be consolidated by the caucus committee and as one bill will be passed by the

Republican majority of the two Houses. The local option bill will provide that when one-tenth of the legal voters of a county petition to the Circuit Court Judge for an election on the question of license or no-liceuse, the Judge, after making due inquiry and giving opportunity to test the petitioners as to their being legal voters, etc., shall order an election to be held with in forcy days, and the majority shall then decide whether licenses shall or shall not be granted. If nolicense is voted, severe penalties are provided for the violation of the law, though exceptions are made in reference to druggists' prescriptions, etc. Where licens is voted the bill will provide that the licenses shall be high and that the power of revocation shall be increased. The amount of the license fee has not yet been fixed, but it will not be less than \$250, it is stated.

The contest in canons was bitter, and it is reported that three of the Essex members declined to commit themselves on the local option question. They have no finally determined to bolt, be it understood, but they cannot, they say, support the measure. There may be one or two other members similarly situated, but they are not identified. The Republicans could spare six votes and still pass the bill. There are probably three Democrats who would support it, but even that small number cannot be safely depended on.

One of the features of local option which causes em-barrassment is the situation of such a county as Monmouth. The voters would vote against license, yet i would be a serious embarrassment to the summer resorts, where much of the wealth and few of the votes are located. The determination of the caucus will cause a great sensation among the brewers. While a large part of their trade is confined to Essex and Hudson Counties, where the vote would be in favor of high license, their trade is the "no-license" districts amounts to hundreds of thousands. A great lobby is expected on the subject here next week, and the fervor of subsequent discussion will be sufficient to redeem the Legislature from the charge of dulness heretofore made.

The Assembly this afternoon cassed the bill imposing \$1,000 fine upon persons who sell liquor on their premises without license. The measure had the support of two Democrats, but Christie (Rep.), of Essex, voted against it.

The Smith's History job was effectually knocked out this morning by the energetic opposition of the cloquent. would be a serious embarrassment to the summer re-

against it.

The Smith's History job was effectually knocked out this morning by the energetic opposition of the cloquent young member from Easex, Assemblyman Riker. The enacting clause was stricken out—23 to 20.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Charles H. Winfield as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hudson County, without opposition. The Senate in the H. Winfield as Prosecutor of the Field
County, without opposition.

The Senate indefinitely postponed the bill amending
and making less severe the provision of the law against
adulterating milk. It was advocated by Senator Roe
and opposed by Senator McBride.

ROBBED BY A RASCALLY ATTORNEY.

MANY PERSONS OF SMALL MEANS IN BOSTON DE-FRAUDED BY DEFAULTER CROWLEY.

BOSTON, Feb. 7. (Special).—Later develop-ments in the case of Lawyer Crowley, who misappropriated trust funds, shows that his dishonesty was greater than at first supposed, and a good many people of small means, which they had entrusted to Crowley, will feel the loss of all they had. He had charge of an estate in Lawrence, on which he failed to pay the taxes and it was seized by the city. Crowley was then compelled by threats of exposure to make partial restitution. Mrs. Cusick, of Lawrence, who has suffered by Crowley's dishonesty says:

Seventeen years ago, John Boyle, a young man was the owner of this property here and some \$60,000 worth on Federal-st. and Waverly place, Boston. It was left him as a legacy, but a few weeks before coming of age he died of consumption. Being a minor, he could make no will. His mother and my a minor, he could make no will. His mother and my father and Mary Ryan were brother and sisters. Mr. Crowley had in some way become interested in the case as counsel, and by him Mary Ryan was declared the sole helf. Everything was kept hidden from us by Crowley, but along in 1880, Mary Ryan told us that, at Crowley's request, she had made a will. She could neither read nor write, and Crowley wrote out and signed the paper. Mrs. Ryan told me that this will left all the loston property to Thomas Cabill, now in Holy Cross College, while the Lawrence property was divided, in addition to \$10,000 which was in the Shee and Leather Bank, Hoston. The property here we secured after a long struggle, but the money we have never heard from."

THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

RUMOR THAT GOVERNOR WILL WILL APPOINT JAMES M'LEER, OF BROOKLYN. ALBANY. Feb. 7 (Special).-It was rumored here to night that Governor Hill would nominate James

McLeer, of Brooklyn, for Quarantine Commissioner to

ANOTHER MISSING CLERGYMAN.

LIKE MR. MILES, THE REV. T. W. HAVEN WANDERS AWAY, LEAVING NO CLEWS. George Coles, of No. 657 Broadway, called at Police Headquarters last evening to make inquiry concerning the Rev. Theodore W. Haven, of Battle Creek, Mich.,

who has been missing from his home for the last two weeks. Mr. Coles is a relative of the missing minister. Mr. Haven was in this city and stopped at th St. Denis Hotel on January 10. only a day. Nothing has been heard of him since. Mr. Haven is twenty-eight years old, and is the youngest son of the late Bishop E. O. Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is well-known to Boston, Syracuse, Hartford and several other large At the time of his disappearance he was the pastor of the Congregational Church at Battle Creek He was a hard student and injured his health by over work. He sent his resignation to his church from the

city. It was not accepted and, instead, a three months' vacation was voted him. Mr. Haven's brother, who lived at Evanston, Ill., died yesterday from a disease brought on by grief and worrying over the missing man. His mother is also seriously ill and may die at any moment from the same cause.

The missing clergyman is described as being nearly six feet in height, having light brown hair, blue eyea and a small light-colored mustache. He has a decided stoop, and in walking keeps his eyes upon the ground. He wore, when last seen, a dark brown cutaway coal of dotted cloth, brown trousers, black overcoat and Derby hat. He carried a gold hunting-case watch, and a black hair chain with gold trimmings. He showed at times before he left home slight signs of mental disturbance, and it is feared by his friends that he has met with foul play. A general alarm was sent out for him last evening to all the police stations. brother, who lived at Evanston, Ill., died yesterday

HANNIBAL HAMLIN ON LINCOLN. PORTLAND Me., Feb. 7 (Special).-Ex-Vice-President Haunthal Hamitn, to-night addressed the Veteran Repoblican Club, composed of men who voted for Lincoln. J. J. Perry, who was a Congressman when Banks was Speaker, presided. Mr. Hamlin spoke on the stability of the United States Government and Lincoin, who he said had been able to bear a greater responsibility than any man that ever lived; who was Pr sident in every sense of the word; who was not Pr. sident in every sense of the word; who was not run by his Cabinet but dominated it himself. The speaker had met the greatest men of his day, but Lincon towered above them all. He was never introduced to Lincoln, they having met after the election at Chicago. Mr. Hamilin arraigned Andrew Johnson for trying to surrender the Republican party, and said that in 1860 the Democratic party had dropped off four every principle it possessed; and it is to-day approving as many evils in the South as it did then, especially in den ing a free ballot and murdering negroes at the polls.

DEATH OF A \$20,000 TROTTER. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 7 .- The chestnut mare Clemmie G., one of the fastest and most valuable trotters in America, died on the farm of W. J. Gordon, of this city, at 10 o'clock Monday night. Clemmie G city, at 10 o'clock Monday night. Clemmic G. was a handsome specimen of horseffesh, standing sixteen hands high. She was foaled in 1881. She had a record of 2:15 1.2, which she made at Providence, R. 1., in September, 1884. She began campaigning as a four year-old, when she made a record of 2:20, and the following year she was purchased by Mr. Gordon for \$10,000. She was valued at \$20,000.

ICE YACHTING ON THE SHREWSBURY. RED BANK, Feb. 7 (Special) .- A race took place to day over the regular triangular twelve mile course. Sanger R. Pierpont's, Dreadnaught won the first-class pennant in 32 minutes. Captain James B. Weaver's kitty won the second-class pennant and Captain Curtis's Glide the third class.

KILLING HIS WIFE AND SHOOTING HIMSELF. PITTSBURG, Feb. 7 .- A laborer named O'Neil quar relied with his wife this morning and shot her, killing her instantly. He then shot himself through the head He is still alive but his death is expected at any

TO THE FARMERS OF AMERICA

PRICE THREE CENTS.

AN EMPHATIC ADDRESS.

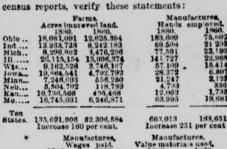
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FARMERS LETTERS TO THE TRIBUNE.

AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURISTS IN FAVOR OF PROTECTION TO WOOL AND ALL FARM PRODUCTS.

To the Farmers of the United States:

The committee selected to consider and report upon several thousand letters received by THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE from individual farmers, agricultural societies, clubs and Granges regarding the influence of the tariff upon agricultural industry and the changes in tariff desired by farmers, find in this correspondence an opportunity never before presented, and one which they believe the farmers of the United States will not neglect, to promote legislation of the highest importance to farming interests. At no convention yet assembled have so many farmers spoken for themselves. At no gathering has the voice of so many, through their various organizations, expressed their will regarding the duties on imports which affect their industry. The voice of thousands may now become the voice of millions, if farmers throughout the country give to the suggestions made in these letters the consideration and the support which we The great majority of these letters express the

conviction that the tariff, notwithstanding defects and omissions, has contributed powerfully to the growth and welfare of agriculture. Few are hostile or indifferent. An overwhelming majority of the writers realize that the protective system, by building up other industries, has enormously enlarged the demand for agricultural products, While increasing the demand, it has greatly diminished the number of these who would otherwise have been forced, for lack of other employment, to crowd into agriculture and to compete with each other in supplying that demand. It has helped to bring to this country nine million immigrants since its adoption, and during the past fifteen years not one in twelve of them have been farmers, farm laborers or shepherds; out of 6,000,000, more than 5,500,000 have been of other occupations. It has especially aided the development of manufactures and mining near the farms so that the safest and most profitable of all markets for farm products has been enlarged. Thus in the ten great farming States of the West, the increase in acres of improved land in farms from 1860 to 1880 was 160 per cent. A growth so remarkable could not have occurred without dis aster to farmers, indeed, it would have been utterly impossible, if there had not been a far more rapid growth of other branches of industry. For during the same years, and in the same great farming States, the hands employed in manufactures increased 251 per cent, the wages paid to them increased 303 per cent, and the materials used in manufactures, bought mainly from farms, increased 389 per cent. The wages which manufacturing hands in these States had to spend, mainly in buying farm products, averaged \$1 10 for each improved acre in 1860, and had risen to \$1 71 for each improved acre in 1880. The value of materials purchased for manufacture in these States, mainly from farms, averaged \$4 02 for each improved acre in farms of those States in 1860, but had risen to \$7 58 for each improved acre in farms in 1880. The following tables, prepared from



Ten States \$232,008,465 \$57,553,225 \$1,028,962,530 \$210,490,338 Increase 393 per cent. Increase 389 per cent

The farmers see that the rapid increase of agricultural production here, which has been the wonder of the world, could not have occurred without ruining farm-owners and degrading farm labor, had not the still more rapid and more wonderful development of other industries been encouraged by protection. But the letters urge with great unanimity that farm as well as other labor needs direct defence, and for the same reason. For all American labor has in common the responsibilities and burdens of citizenship to bear. There is no justice in forcing it to compete at any point with the labor of serfs or slaves, crofters or coolies. The American worker rightly claims, with his position as a self-governing citizen, a measure of independence in his industry, of comfort in his home, of respectability in his circumstances, of education for his children, of time for acquiring information. These are rights. Their denial tends to undermine intelligent and selfrespecting citizenship, and threatens the safety of the Nation. The defence of every home, against the conflagration which may destroy a neighbor's dwelling, is not more clearly a duty than the defence of the Nation's industry as a whole, against the industrial and commercial conflagrations which in modern times threaten the welfare of many Nations at once. As voters we cannot insure the wisdom of government in England or Germany; therefore as workers we are not bound to share calamittes which mistakes made there produce. Recognition of this first duty of a Nation to its labor has caused protective tariffs to be multiplied and strengthened, until nearly all civilized Nations strive to guard their producers against external calamities, and even British colonies protect themselves against Great Britain. It would be strange indeed if this policy, which the splendid growth of this country has wen other Nations to imitate, the United States should now abandon. But the farm-workers, since they are nearly as numerous as all other classes of workers together in this country, know that no loss or degradation can

GAPS IN THE BARRIERS.

come to them without affecting all other labor as

With scarcely an exception the letters received point out that the tariff should have directly defended the industry of farmers in ways in which it has not. It should shield them, as completely as any branch of manufacture, from the spasmodie and destructive competition which the cheappess and degradation of labor in some other lands permit. When other industries are prostrated abroad, through unwise over-production or commercia calamity, or when reckless competition crowds down the wages of foreign labor, and the markets are deluged with goods at prices below their nor mal cost, defensive duties raise a barrier around other industries here, that their production may not be arrested and the wages of labor unnaturally depressed. But the barrier around farming industry, at all points relatively low, has many gaps, partly from early oversight and partly from mistaken revision within the past few years. Even at this hour, some important products of American farms are undersold in many of our cities and towns by the products of ill paid or unpaid labor. Onions from Spain and Egypt appear in markets as far west as Chicago. Tobacco raised by coolies in Sumatra lessens the reward of American growers Wool clipped by slaves, by convicts, or by cres tures scarcely less degraded, stops wool-growing by an army of American farmers, and sends